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TO SAIL 15TH MAY. The "A 1" Clipper Ship PRINCE CONSORT, 1235 Tons, J. ARTCHISON, Commander. This Ship belongs to the BLACK BALL Australian Line of London Packets, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain ARCHISON or to

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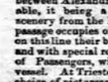
Bombay, 21st April 1863. D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



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Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

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THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 130 H. P., GEORGE BEITS, Commander, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Passengers and Cargo, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at 10 A.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. TILLY, Captain WILLIAM CLATTON, to Kurrachee, with Mails, passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

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FOR SURAT & GOGO.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer, TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 6 P.M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavarkhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, at 6 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

P. S.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 20th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 6 P.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

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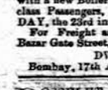

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dock yard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office, No. 60, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, near Thacker Jewraj Baloo.

DWARKADASS ODHOVJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 17th April 1863.

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Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per *Sam Mendel*, from Liverpool, are requested to send boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, Captain ELLWOOD will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the *Sam Mendel*.

Bombay, 18th April 1863.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, in consequence of the opening of the Bhore Ghaut Incline.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra, and United Service Bank, Limited,
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T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th April 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collector ates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medows Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co., Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

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Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Tenth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to attend at the Office of the Company, on FRIDAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th May next, Rupees 100 per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th April 1863.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by ROWLAND PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

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The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec. 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CAZEE MAHOMED ESOOF BIN MAHOMED HOOSAIN MOORGAY, has contracted to sell to HORMUZJEE MERWANJEE GHASWALLA, all that Piece or Parcel of Government Land or Ground together with the messuage and Premises standing thereon, forming a part of the Dwelling House and Premises, hereinafter described, being on the Ground floor, consisting of three Shops, one of which is in the occupation of Luckmon, Shoemaker, another in that of Govind Goldsmith, and the 3rd in that of Temooljee Mistry as tenants, and also all that portion in the upper story and a half at the rear of the said three Shops together, with the whole of the upper terrace on the West side thereof, which said premises contain by admeasurement 1976 square yards or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3295. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, is or are requested to forward his her or their notice of such claim within 14 days from the date hereof to the undersigned at his office in Apollo Street, Fort, No. 27 or else the said purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 15th day of April 1863.

FREDRICK DARBY,
Purchaser's Attorney.

17th April 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE DORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

BOMBAY MEDICINE SOCIETY.—In consequence of Mr. WAIGHT, the Treasurer, having left Bombay, the undersigned will pay the amounts due to the respective Shareholders, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Office, Byculla, between the hours of 11 and 2 daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Bombay, 13th April 1863. THOMAS WOOD.

Wanted.

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Bombay, 14th April 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

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,, on demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11d.	do.	

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe ustody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRIBON,
Agent.

April 2nd 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Boubay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.- 0d.	,,
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	,, 2-53 ,,	,,
On Demand	,, 2-50 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
,, ,, ,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland.....			

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on presentation only.*

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay Rent Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange viz. :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.		,,
,, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.		,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.		,,
,, On demand	1s. 11¾d.		,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.		do.
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 10 day's sight	1s. 11d.		,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	6	,,	5	,,
Do.	12	,,	6	,,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand o not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

The Bank undertake disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 9th April 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 19	Peri	Nacoda	Alipee 18 March.
20	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 19 April.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Brig *Peri*, from Alipee.—Mr. E. Glasseux and Messrs. M. and N. Moreira.

Per steamer *Manchester* from Surat.—Captain Walter and one hundred and eighty-four natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Barque *Sarah Marie*, J. G. Hill, bound to Moulmain and Andaman Islands, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, for Aden as Suez.
Ship *North*, for Liverpool.
Ship *South Carolina*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 20TH APRIL 1863.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt. B. H. Cama and Co.; 90 bags Coffee, 135 cwt., Robinson and Co.; 14 bales Bullock Hides, Abba Jooma; 80 chests Tea, 4,780 lbs., Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy; 100 cases Olibanum, 217 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs., Ebhram Ramjee; 128 packages Coffee, 223½ cwt., Bhickajee Muncherjee and Co.; 51 cases Dry Ginger, 63½ cwt., Khetsey Runchorn.

Patterson.—90 pieces E. Teeth, 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Sheriff Durvesh; 8 cases Bloodstones, J. Barretto and Co; 15 kegs Aloes Socotra, 15 cwt., Venayeck and Furreed.

Prince Consort.—12 chests Chundrooee, 2¼ cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs., Muncharam Moteeram; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 140 hhds. Cocoanut Oil, 567 cwt, Gaddum and Co.

For Liverpool.

Herald.—50 bales Cotton, 176 cwt., Dewjee Premjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Jadewjee Ruttonsey.

Vittoria.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Heerjee Jaithsey; 550 bundles Gall, 275 cwt., Jumnadass Vizlall.; 76 bales Cotton, 266 cwt., Dhurumsey Mooljee.

Belooche.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Roysee Lalljee.

Melitus.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Tudor.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Govind Hurry; 42 bales Cotton, 149 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Lillies.—Loose Buffalce Horns, 28 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Almora.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.; 60 bags Bhoysing Seed, 75 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Wasp.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Luckumsey Rowjee

Ocean Empress.—115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Runchore Megjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 59 bales Cotton, 206½ cwt., Dinshawjee Ruttonjee.

May Queen.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Henry Ferney.—200 bags Sunsee Seed, 300 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

Tiger.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Framjee, Sands and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Jaitha Laddaney.

Coronet.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Comber Son and Co.; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Husraz Currumsey.

North.—650 bundles Sunsee Seed, 975 cwt., Cursondass Hurgovundass.

Havelock.—500 bales Cotton ,1,750 cwt., Premabhoy Hemabhoy.

Princess Alexandra.—1,700 bags Linseed, 2550 cwt., Fernandise.

Tomogonops.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 41 bales Cotton, 143½ cwt., Hurridass Mowjee

Anna Dorothea.—21 bales Cotton, 73½ cwt., Lalljee Veersey; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Kessowjee Buttonsey; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Frenchman.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Doss Gopall; 126 bales Cotton, 346½ cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

General Niel.—310 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., Nursey Kessowjee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Khetsey Sewjee; 310 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoorey; 280 bags Gall, 350 cwt., Soonderjee Damjee.

Recorder.—384 bundles Gall, 192 cwt., Veerjee Sanjee; 325 bags Sunsee Seed, 487½ cwt., Rowchund Amoolouck.

General Simpson.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 49 corges, loose Cow Hide, 75 corges, Modud Natha.

Glenalva.—274 bags Linseed, 400 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Aspall Mooljee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dewjee Premjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Ramjee Jaitha.

Berbice.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz; 60 bales Cotton, 211 cwt., Hurgovundass Pranjeevundass; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Etna.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 275 bales Cotton, 962¼ cwt., Heycock and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Earl of Dalhousie.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Govind Gemji Sur.

Rhea Sylvia.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Munchershaw Cursetjee; 1,800 bags Linseed, 900 cwt, S. Burstall and Co.

South Carolina.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; loose Buffaloe Horns, 200 cwt., Sullamon and Soomarkhan.

Black Eagle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 720 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt, Kersowdass Goculdass.

James Russell.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt, Luckmechund Nursey and Sons.

Duncairn.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Husraz Currumsey; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lalljee Anundjee.

Feronia.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Kessowjee Arjoon; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Damjee Husraz; 500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Robert, Frith and Co.

For Havre.

Chanaral.—510 bales Cotton, 1,785 cwt., Ruttonjee Roopjee.

Haddington.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Fernandise; 2 cases Sandries, W. Turner.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Brasley.
608 Bombay, Betham.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
1180	Belle Isle, Cole.—Stochr Praegar & Co.	Jan. 7
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.	March 8
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	March 3
531	Dovercourt, Heigho.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKindy.	
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
1987	Louisa, Sowcroft.	March 1
187	Maldon, Seals.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 4
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
724	Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
1047	Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co.	Dec. 31
950	Octavia, Bristow.	Feb. 14
744	Sea Park, Stewart.	
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
492	Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co.	Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb. 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Bobert Frith & Co.	
1155	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3

FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.

905	Southern Light.	Jan. 24

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

403	Pharamond, Phillips, (at Natal Jan. 9.)	Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1854	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland &Co.	Nov. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 13
889	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potts—MacNee & Co.	Nov. 29
389	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 14
1346	Britain, Ladle—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan 5
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
1119	Contest, Jennings—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 6
1081	Clifton Bella, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1147	Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Steele—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 7
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson.	Jan. 13
	Eliza Bencke, Jackson.	March 9
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1400	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 10
617	Euphrates, Gwythor—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 3
229	Fideliter, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.	
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co.	Jan. 6
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forgushall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan.
1305	Glee Maiden, Marshall.	Jan. 8
1163	Gatineau, Cumming.	Feb. 8
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	Feb. 18
819	Harry Paddissey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
1596	John Lynn, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 27
1318	Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 22
958	Matheau, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co.	Jan. 7
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 5
1917	Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 13
1091	Norah Græme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 9
1034	Old England, Bulman.	Feb. 23
1230	Powerful, Nixon.	Dec. 22
982	Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.	
1357	Salsette, Dawson.	
847	Sea Queen, Lloyd.	Jan. 18
1123	Sharl, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Jan. 7
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 2
1378	Sir John Mandeville, Knight—R. Steuart & Co.	Dec. 23
1128	Southern Belle, Dunn.	Dec. 13
1924	Thetis, Chapman—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 6
1178	Thomas Seddan.	
905	Zuleika, Riddell.	Dec. 13

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

830	Araminta, Blay.	Dec. 21
1623	Agenoria, Johnson.	Nov. 21
1905	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
903	Bienarina, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1016	Chillwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
939	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1343	Levant, Ferran.	Jan. 21
1459	Research, Kirk.	Feb. 13
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	

FROM CARDIFF.

1049	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 26
227	Enterprise, Haynes.	
1097	Sarawak, Vaughan, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 1

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

798	Amity, Stenson.	Jan. 22
830	Congress, Drinkwater.	Feb. 7
999	Falkland, Pendor.	
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Shannon, Hemsworth.	Nov. 25
1155	Sabino.	March 8
705	Southern Rights.	March 9
654	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	Dec. 19
1023	Wandering Jew, Smart.	Feb. 7

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Sept. 9

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

950	Highland Light, Scovell.	Feb. 16
1800	Thomas Harward, Robinson.	Feb. 16

FROM GALLE.

140	Sonderborg.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

792	Anno Armstrong—

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 2nd APRIL.

(Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.)

[LONDON, *2nd April* 1863.

The Danish Prince William proclaimed King of Greece.

No decisive military events in Poland.

Austria, France and England have addressed a united remonstrance to Russia.

The Prussian Government will surrender insurrectionary refugees.

News from America to the 20th March; but no fresh military or political events.

Cotton market rising.

Best Surats twenty pence half penny.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND to 26th MARCH.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *29th April*, 9-50 A.M.

London, twenty-sixth March.

The defeat of Langiewicz was complete, and his army dispersed; he crossed the Vistula, was captured by an Austrian patrol and is prisoner at Cracow.

The Poles have since fought several successful engagements, and in that of Kounin, besides killing many Russians, captured Prince Willostein.

The French Emperor in a letter applauds M. Billault. Billault in his reply to Prince Napoleon's moderate policy suggests a Congress. French official papers write in the same sense.

Attitude of English and Austrian Government reserved.

American news to fourth instant. Fort Macalister again bombarded unsuccessfully. Confederate recapture of fort Donelson reported.

Brigham Young arrested for bigamy.

No political news.

Gold fluctuating between one hundred and fifty-eight and one hundred and sixty-two.

Farini and Pasolini, Italian ministers, resigned. Minghetti new premier.

Bread riots at Ashton and Staleybridge. Riot act read, and police charged the people, but no lives lost.

A Commission appointed to inquire if good faith has been observed with Indian Army officers, Lord Dalhousie chairman.

Sir James Outram was buried in Westminster Abbey yesterday.

Tobacco duties Bill passed the House of Commons.

Parliament adjourns to-morrow for Eastern holidays.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 2nd APRIL.

GALLE, *18th April*, 7-50 P.M.

Consols, 92¼.
Fives, 106¼.
Specie, 3,00,000.
Indigo, retail trade.
Sugar, unaltered,
Rice, dull.
Saltpetre, declined six pence, closing dull.
Linseed, shilling lower.
Rape, drooping.
Silk, dull.
Corahs, medium enquiries.
Jute, new, advanced ten shillings; old, declined twenty.
Hides, very steady sales.
Lacdye, steady.
Shellac, declined five shillings.
Safflower, inanninate; Lentals, declined six pence.
Cutch, not quoted.
Coffee, firm.
Pepper, steady.
Cocoanut Oil, maintained.
Coir Yarn, steady.
Wool, } Not quoted.
Ivory, }
Cinnamon, }
Plumbago, }
Tallow advanced three pence.
Wheat, languid.
Cotton, Western, half penny sorters, (others) farthing higher, closing.
Yarn, not quoted.
Shirtings, advanced.

GALLE, *16th April*.

Steamer *Simla* from Suez anchored.

LOCAL.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, SESSION 1862-63.—A meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institution will be held, in the Durbar-Room, Town-Hall, at 8 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday the 22nd instant, for such business as may be brought before it. Business: Further discussion on the merits of a cotton press, an original invention by Mr. J. Hodgart, also on a screw and Lever Double acting cotton press, by Mr. J. Mason.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of His Excellency the Governor, at the Esplanade, this evening:—

MARCH, "Lord Dangan"	*Kuhner.*
OVERTURE, "Raymond"	*Thomas.*
WALTZ, "Marien"	*Gung'l.*
SELECTION, "Othello"	*Rossini.*
CAVATINA & FINALE, (op) "Giovani d' Arco"	*Verdi.*
QUADRILLE, "Minuit Passe"	*Gung'l.*
GALOP, "Excursion Train"	*Musgrave.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The following is a Programme of Proceedings on Tuesday the 21st April 1863, on the occasion of the completion of the Bhore Ghaut Incline.

Special Trains for Lanowlee, with the Directors, and Visitors invited to meet His Excellency the Governor, will leave the Boree Bunder Station at 7-30 and 7-45 A.M., and Byculla at 7-45 and 8 A.M. respectively.

The trains will arrive at about 10-30 at Dyolee (the foot of the Ghaut,) where Refreshments will be provided.

The Trains will then be run over the Bhore Ghaut Incline up to Lanowlee.

The Visitors, as they arrive at Lanowlee, will be conducted to Tents, where they can refresh themselves after the journey.

At 4 past 4 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor will receive the Address of the Directors of the Company, and His Excellency will reply thereto, and declare the Bhore Ghaut Incline open for public traffic. At the conclusion of His Excellency's speech a salute, will be fired, and the Band will play.

The Visitors will then partake of Luncheon, and afterwards take their seats in the return Trains for Bombay, which will start at intervals from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 18th April 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	,,	3,178,399
Other Deposits	,,	15,010,193
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	473,916
Rest	,,	650,635
Rupees...		24,587,143

Assets

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	1,784,306
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	573,932
Bills discounted	,,	7,846,021
Dead Stock	,,	489,466
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	5,750,446
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	8,142,972
Rupees...		24,587,143

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

An increase in public Deposits of	2,030,814
A decrease in other Deposits of	2,161,449
A decrease in Banks notes and Bills outstanding of	7,891
An increase in the Rest of	15,015
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	7,126
A decrease on Credit accounts on Do. of	18,308
An decrease in Bills Discounted of	54,957
A decrease in Dead Stock of	1,103
An increase in Balances with Branches and Agents of	457,649
A decrease in cash and currency notes of	499,666

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 18th April 1863.

BROACH.—Fine, N.E. light.
BULSAR.—Fair, North light.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
COCHIN.—S.E. light.
GOA.—Hot and partially clouded.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, S.W. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair S.W.
MADRAS.—Fair; South Easterly light. Ther. 85. Bar. 30·07.
SURAT.—Fair and sultry.

At 9 hours of the 19th April 1863.

BROACH.—Fine S.W.
BULSAR.—Fair N.E.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy.
GOA.—Sultry.
KOLAPORE.—Fair S.W.
KURRACHEE.—Fair S.W.
MADRAS.—Fine N.E. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Fair and sultry.

At 9 hours of the 20th April 1863.

BROACH.—Fair, S.W.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W. strong.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GOA.—Hot and partially clouded, wind light from North.
KOLAPORE.—Slightly cloudy, wind light S.W.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, S.W.
MADRAS—Rainy, wind variable. Ther. 85. Bar. 29·06.
SURAT.—Hot and sultry.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at noon, for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman in the room of Walter R. Cassels, Esquire, who has left Bombay for Europe.

There were present on the occasion Robert Hannay, Esquire, Chairman in the Chair; Alexander F. Wallace, Esq.; Thomas Comber, Esq.; T. R. Booth, Esq.; C. G. De Souza, Esq.; John Farrar, Esq.; Andrew Grant, Esq.; Peter Adams, Esq. The Hon'ble Michael H. Scott; Alexander Brown, Esq.; E. P. Repton, Esq.; Thomas Bradly, Esq.; A. Stewart, Esq.; W. T. Roper, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.; Robert Wallace, Esq.; and H. Brooke, Esq., Secretary.

The Circular convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary,

It was proposed by Alexander F. Wallace, Esq., and seconded by E. P. Repton, Esq., that Alexander Brown, Esq., be elected Deputy Chairman. The proposition was carried unanimously.

The following firms were then balloted for and declared duly elected.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers, proposed by Robert Hannay, Esq., and seconded by the Hon'ble M. H. Scott; Messrs. Gaddum and Company, proposed by Robert Hannay, Esq., and seconded by A. F. Wallace, Esq.; Messrs. Charles Macdonald and Company, proposed by Alexander Brown, Esq., and seconded by A. F. Wallace, Esq.; Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Company, proposed by the Hon'ble M. H. Scott, and seconded by A. F. Wallace, Esq.; Messrs. Stoehr, Prieger and Company, proposed by James Bevis, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Bradly, Esq.; Messrs. Macnee and Company, proposed by the Hon'ble M. H. Scott, Esq., and seconded by Alexander Brown, Esq.

On the suggestion of Andrew Grant, Esq., it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to consider the desirability of establishing a rule regarding the settlement of claims on damaged piece goods. Messrs. Alexander Brown, Andrew Grant, W. Trevor Roper and Alexander Wallace were appointed a Committee for this purpose.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes and scholarships to the students of the Grant Medical College took place on Tuesday the 14th instant, in the Amphi-theatre of the College, when there were present His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, in the Chair; the Hon. J. D. Inverarity, Sir A. Grant, Bart. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hebbert, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Erskine, the Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, the Hon'ble Mr. Premabhoy Hemabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Anderson, the Hon'ble Mr. A. D. Robertson, Colonel W. F. Marriott, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, Mr. Venayekrow Juggonathjee, Rev. Dr. M. Mitchell, Rev. Mr. Aitken, Professor Candy, Professor Buhler, Professor Burgess, Mr. D. J. Kennelly, Capt. Methven, Mr. G. Foggo, Mr. J. Firth, Drs. M. Sewell, W. Thom, W. Campbell, J. Vaughan, J. C. Trestrail, J. Peet, H. Giraud, J. J. Fraser, R. Haines, G. R. Ballingall, W. G. Hunter, F. S. Stedman, G. C. M. Birdwood, H. V. Carter, Narayen Dajee, Rustomjee Cowasjee, Muncherjee Sorabjee, Cursetjee Framjee, Muncherjee Byramjee, Dr. Adair, Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Mr. Meer Jaffer Ally, Mr. Mungubass Nuthoobhoy, Mr. Goculdass Tejpall, Mr. Venayek Gungadhur Shastry, &c. &c.

The chair having been taken, Dr. Peet, the Principal of the College, read the following

REPORT.

The meeting over which your Excellency is pleased to preside, differs from former Annual Meetings, in being the first that has been held, since the privilege of granting to successful candidates, a license to practise medicine, was transferred from the College to the University of Bombay. Although its importance is thus to some degree lessened, it is by no means deprived of its useful and interesting character. From your hands, Sir, on this occasion, students of the English class, will receive the rewards of successful study, in the form of scholarships and prizes, student apprentices, certificates of qualification for promotion to the grade of Assistant Apothecary, and members of the vernacular class, those marks of encouragement, to which the zeal and diligence they have exhibited justly entitle them. At this Session, the results of which are now to be recorded was opened on the 15th June, by an Introductory Lecture, by myself. At the close of the preceding Session, the classes in the College, were as follows:—

Students of English Class	33
Student Apprentices	25
Vernacular Class	9
Total	67

Three students were admitted to the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay, and four received the Diploma of the College. Seven student Apprentices passed for Assistant Apothecary. The number was thus reduced to fifty-three.

Before the commencement of this Session, the classes were supplemented by the admission of three matriculated students, twelve student apprentices and twelve members of the vernacular class, making a total of seventy pupils, who have attended the College during the Session. The new students were certainly fewer than might have been desired. Some young men who were anxious to join the College, failed to pass the matriculation examination of the University, which is a necessary preliminary to their admission; while others were induced by their friends, to engage, in what they believed to be, more lucrative pursuits. That there should have been, during the last year or two, a falling off in the demand for admission, is not surprising. The somewhat sudden opening out, in Bombay, of fields for successful enterprise, wherein the returns were large and quick of acquisition, could not fail to offer greater attractions, than a long course of study in the College, at the end of which, not more than a competence was to be looked for. At the same time the standard of examination for admission into the College, was, by the rules of the University, raised somewhat higher than that, up to which the greater number of the schools were capable of teaching. I think I am not over sanguine in expressing my belief, that the crisis has in a great measure passed. The candidates who succeeded at the late matriculation examination were nearly twice as many, as were successful last year. And of this, we have already reaped the fruit. Last year we admitted into the College three matriculated students only, this year we have admitted ten, and it is not, I venture to think, an unreasonable expectation, that as the somewhat abnormal demands for educated young men, which at present exist are supplied, and the standards of examination in the University, and the teaching power of the schools, become mutually adapted, the number of qualified young men, willing to enter upon the study of medicine, will steadily increase.

At the commencement of the Session, it gave my colleagues and myself much pleasure to welcome the return of Dr. Giraud, who had been absent on other duty for nearly three years. He received charge of the Chairs of Chemistry and Botany, from Mr. Haines, who reverted to that of Materia Medica, which was held during Dr. Giraud's absence, by Dr. Birdwood. As Dr. Birdwood is no longer associated with us I cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without recording the opinion that is entertained of his zeal and efficiency as a teacher, and expressing the hope, that at some future time, the College may again have the benefit of his services. About the middle of the Session, the College was deprived, by the death of Mr. Mead, of a Professor, who for a period of seven years had been almost uninterruptedly at his duty. The confidence which was placed in his skill by the native community gave him many favourable opportunities of instructing his pupils, in the practical parts of the subject he was appointed to teach. The experience he had gained made his loss much felt, and the College being deprived of his valuable services in the middle of the course was a serious disadvantage to the students. Mr. Mead has been succeeded in the Chair of Midwifery by Dr. Hyslop. With these exceptions, there have been no changes amongst the Professors. There is nothing of importance to notice as regards the course of instruction pursued during the year. My colleagues have favored me with detailed reports of their classes which will be included in my official report to be submitted to Government, through the Director of Public Instruction.

The general results of the Session are not, on the whole, so favorable, as in some former years. Of 13 students who presented themselves at the first Examination in the University for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine, five only passed—of the eight who were rejected, two had previously failed, and as in the late examination, they were not nearer passing than they were at the former examination they will not be permitted to continue in the College. The remaining six students will have one year's additional study allowed them. It cannot be denied that the rejection of 60 per cent. of the candidates, at the first examination, is a large proportion. This has not, I believe, arisen from any undue elevation of the standard. As Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, I have the privilege of seeing the questions and answers, and the marks given, and I have no hesitation in saying, that the unsuccessful students cannot attribute their want of success to the standard of the University being at all higher than students in this College have hitherto been capable of passing. Entertaining this belief it became necessary to consider whether there has been any falling off in the efficiency of the teaching in the College. I am satisfied that there has been none. The care and judgment on the part of my colleagues, in imparting instruction, for which they have always been distinguished were equally apparent during the past Session of it.

The 2nd examination or the examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine contrasted very favorably with that just noticed. All the candidates were successful, and one of them, Sukaram Arjoon, passed with great distinction.

The scholarship examinations have not been very satisfactory, nor on the other hand, can it be said, in a certain sense, that they have been unsatisfactory. Much proficiency, it is true, has been rarely exhibited, but marked deficiency, has been as rare.

It affords me much pleasure to report favorably of the progress made by the vernacular class, and when it is known, that the class is without Text books, it will be admitted, that the teachers, Messrs. Narrayen Dajee, and Bhicajee Amroot, are entitled to much credit. As regards vernacular Text books, there is ground for the expression of some little disappointment. When the vernacular class was opened in 1861 the teachers of Anatomy and Chemistry, under the direction of the Professors of those subjects, engaged with much assiduity, in the compilation of Text books in English. They afterwards translated them into Mahratta, and the translations, having been revised in the office of the Mahratta translator to Government, were sent to be printed. I am not aware of the nature of the contract, that was entered into, but I regret to say, that these treatises which are most urgently required, have been nine months in the press, and they are not as yet, one third finished. Upon a representation being made to the Director of Public Instruction, orders have been issued, to expedite the printing of them; but if the information, I have received, as to the resources of the press, to which the work has been entrusted, should be correct, I am not sanguine that it will be soon completed.

Scholarships have been awarded to J. G. D'Cunha; P. M. Baptista; Amidas Munjee; Thacoordas Keshewlal; Shaik Sultan; L. De Souza; J. Howell; Rustomjee Jamsetjee; Gopall Shewram and P. De Souza.

The Sir Jamsetjee Prize and Gold Medal to Sukharam Arjoon. The McLennan Scholarship and Silver Medal to Shaik Abdool Kurreem.

In March last, I received a letter from a Graduate of the College, stating that he wished to repay the stipend he had received, whilst a student, and forwarding eighty-four Rs. as an instalment. This sum he requested me to expend in any way I might think best, for the advantage of the College and the students, the only condition being, that his name should not be mentioned. I have made up the amount to 100 Rs., and propose to offer a scholarship of 10 Rs. per mensem to students who may enter the College in the Session 1863-64.

In the early part of the Session, the chief of Jamkundee paid the College a visit, and expressed his desire to mark the interest he felt in medical education, by founding a prize or scholarship. For this purpose, he has, with the sanction of Government, made over to the College, Government Promissory Notes for 2,500 in the Five per cent. loan. The interest of this sum will be sufficient for a scholarship of 10 Rs. a month. It will be competed for annually as, "the Jamkundee Scholarship" by students who are about to enter the College. The chief of Jamkundee has still further shown his appreciation of European medical science, by taking into his service, upon a liberal salary, one of our most deserving graduates.

It is with much satisfaction that I am able to state, that the facility for affording practical instruction to the students, in an important class of diseases, is likely to be much increased. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer, well known for his philanthropy, has offered to contribute half a lac of Rupees, towards the building of an Eye Hosptial. When this is completed and placed under the charge of the able and zealous Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, the College will scarcely be surpassed by any institution, in its means of affording practical instruction.

Towards the close of the session, four Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Graduates of the College, were examined for promotion from a lower to a higher grade in accordance with articles 3 and 4 of Government Notification of 25th March 1861, viz.

"3. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon, on appointment, will be entered in the 3rd class, and after seven years' service will become eligible for promotion to the 2nd, and after seven years' service in that grade will be eligible for the 1st class."

"4. But no instance will a Sub-Assistant Surgeon be promoted till after re-examination by the Professors of the Grant College, in the practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, conducted with the view of ascertaining whether he continues possessed of proficiency in these practical subjects, and whether his knowledge has kept pace with the advances of medical science. In the event of a favourable report, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be entitled to the increased rate of allowances from the date of completion of the septennial period; in the event of an unfavourable report, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon will continue in the lower class for another year, be then examined by the Professors of the College, and, should he still be unfavourably reported on, the expediency of removing him from the list will be taken into consideration."

Mr. Anunta Chundroba was found to be qualified for promotion, from the 2nd to the 1st Class. Messrs. De Souza, and Burjorjee Adasser from the 3rd to the 2nd Class. The remaining candidate, did not afford evidence that he had kept up his knowledge, in the way required by the Regulations, and consequently his promotion could not be recommended.

From amongst the class of student apprentices three, viz. H. Hanson No. 581, C. Connell No. 576 and L. Cordeiro No. 380 have passed the examination for promotion to the grade of Assistant Apothecary. The Burnes Medal has been awarded to A. D'Souza No. 749. The McLennan Medal to H. Hanson No. 581.

Since this Report was written, I have received the following letter:—

TO THE PRINCIPAL OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SIR,—With the view of aiding in the encouragement of the students of the vernacular class of the Grant Medical College in their important and useful pursuits in which they are engaged, I am desirous of presenting to the most proficient students such prizes as you may deem proper of the total value of Rs. 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) which sum I beg to enclose herewith. —I have the honor to be, &c.

VEERCHUND DEEPCHUND.

In communication with the teachers of the vernacular class, the money forwarded by Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, has been allotted as follows.

To Venkut Tanume No. 694, the most proficient of the Senior Class, a scholarship of five Rupees a month.

To Ramchunder Dhajee No. 667, the 2nd in proficiency, a scholarship of four Rupees a month.

To Huree Dhondev the most proficient of the Junior Class a scholarship of four Rupees a month. These scholarships will be held for the whole of the next Session, viz. ten months.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED.

1ST YEAR STUDENTS.—*Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly* for proficiency in chemistry to J. G. De Cunha.

Four other Government scholarships of Rs. 10 *monthly* were offered for competition, but as none of the students reached the minimum standard, they have not been awarded.

2ND YEAR STUDENTS.—*An Anderson scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly* for proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology has been awarded to Paulo M. Baptista.

An Anderson scholarship of Rs.15 monthly for proficiency in Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical to Amidas Munjee.

A Carnac scholarship of Rs. 13 monthly for proficiency in Practical Anatomy, to Thacoordass Keshewlal.

A Farish and a *Carnac* scholarships were also competed for by this class, but as the minimum standard was not reached by the students who had not already obtained a scholarship they have not been awarded.

3RD YEAR students who have passed the FIRST Examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay.

A Farish scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Anatomy including Practical Anatomy to Shaik Sultan.

A Reid scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Chemistry to L. D. Souza.

A Farish scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy to J. Howell.

An Andgeson scholarship of Rs. 13 for proficiency in Botany to Rustomjee Jamsetjee.

4TH YEAR STUDENTS.—*A Carnac scholarship Rupees 15 monthly* for proficiency in conducting the duties of Clinical clerk and in knowledge of Practical Medicine and Pathology, to Gopall Shewram.

An Anderson scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in conducting the duties of Surgical Dresser and in knowledge of Practical Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, to P. De Souza.

Three scholarships in this class are withheld; the minimum standard not being reached by students who have not already obtained a scholarship.

The Jamsetjee Prize of Rs. 250 for proficiency in Practical Medicine and Surgery open for competition to those Students of the College who have obtained the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay, to Succaram Arjoon.

The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Gold Medal for proficiency in Practical Medical Jurisprudence to Succaram Arjoon.

The McLennan scholarship of Rupees 25 monthly with a Silver Medal for great proficiency in the Principles and Practice of Midwifery to Shaik Abdool Kurreem.

VERNACULAR CLASS.

Senior Students.—A scholarship of Rs. 5 monthly for proficiency in the subjects of study tenable for ten months, to Venkut Swamee.

A scholarship of Rs. 4 monthly for proficiency in the 2nd Degree tenable for ten months to Ramchunder Dajee.

Junior Students.—A scholarship of Rs. 4 monthly for proficiency in the subject of study, tenable for the months, to Hurry Dhondev.

Prizes and scholarships were then distributed, after which,

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor said he was glad after the lapse of several years to visit the College at the annual distribution of prizes, and to find unequivocal signs of progress in every respect since he saw it last.

Referring to what was stated in the report relative to the duty of conferring Diplomas, having been transferred to the University, His Excellency pointed out that the position of the College as a branch of the University was a higher one than when as a College it exercised the University function of conferring degrees.

The College had a large share in the work of making a University in Bombay possible, which was not the case when the College was founded. His Excellency dwelt on the evidence—apart from the number of Students—of the extent to which the principles of a sound medical education had been diffused among the community at large.

His Excellency instanced the growing desire of all respectable native families to have in roomy and airy houses, which he had the authority of a gentleman well acquainted with native opinion for saying was one of the main reasons why the wealthier native families were now inhabiting houses formerly built only for Europeans. This was in itself a remarkable sign of progress. He felt assured that a sound appreciation of the physical blessings of light, space, and pure air, must promote the physical, and through the physical, the moral improvement of those who had formerly confined themselves to close and ill-ventilated houses, and in this point of view—though we might suffer inconvenience,—we must rejoice at the change.

In another way, the education afforded at that College had told, in a remarkable manner, on the native community. The true principles of sanatory science were now very generally diffused among educated natives; and sanstory reforms, which were utterly impossible owing to ignorance and prejudice a few years ago, were now believed perfectly feasible. In these respects, the Principal and Professors of the College well deserved the gratitude of Government and its' subjects. They had assisted to make good Government more easy to carry on as well as more easily to bear. This, he trusted, would be some compensation for any temporary decrease in the number of educated native youths who looked to medicine as a profession. Indeed, considering the large demand for educated young men in all professions, His Excellency wondered that the number who devoted themselves to the medical profession was so large. When the College was first opened, the Principal must recollect the medical profession was literally the only career, except the Government service, open to the educated youths of the native community. We have now not only a vastly extended commerce, but Railways, Telegraphs, and the Law, many other professions offer careers of profit and distinction. Such being the case, it was a matter for congratulation that there was no serious falling off, either in the numbers, or in the station of life of the medical students. His Excellency felt assured that when the present demand in other professions was somewhat decreased, educated young men of the upper classes of native society would regard the medical profession,—as it was regarded among ourselves,—as among the most honorable of the learned and liberal professions.

His Excellency expressed his extreme gratification at the marked success of the Vernacular class, which he promised to communicate to Sir George Clerk with whom the suggestion had originated, and who had taken a lively interest in the subject. He promised to enquire regarding the delay in the preparation of the text books, and referring to the instances of liberality of native gentlemen, acknowledged in the report, His Excellency stated, he had reason to believe that that day,—the 4th anniversary of the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy who had founded the noble hospital adjoining,—would be signalized by further acts of liberality from the same family. His Excellency concluded by setting before the students, the example of Sir Jamsetjee, and still more particularly of Sir Robert Grant, as deserving of their attentive study and imitation.

The meeting then dispersed.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

An Inquest was held on the seventeenth and nineteenth instant at the Morgue, Kamateepoora, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of one Abdool Kadur a Khalasee of the Machwa named *Toorera*. Sheik Adam Sheik Ahmed stated before the Coroner that he is a Tindal on board a Parow. The deceased was a Khalasee and one of the crew of the Machwa named *Toorera*, and it belonged to a man named Essa Muluk. On the evening of Thursday last, witness by the order of his master the said Essa took the Machwa to Sewree to bring ballast. The deceased, one Abdulremon and witness were sailing the Machwa. They left Sewree to return to Boree Bunder. They were sailing with the wind. They had no light on the deck. It was a dark night. Witness had frequently sailed the Machwa late at night, but he had never put up a light. Witness' master gave him a lamp eight or nine months ago, but it was never put up. At about ten o'clock they reached near the Waree Bunder, when they observed a *Hodka* sailing towards them at the distance of about thirty yards. They all three called out to the *Hodka* "keep to the right" witness did not know who were on board. No reply was given. The *Hodka* continued in the same direction and struck the Machwa on the Nal (bowsprit) and sunk it. They all began to swim. Abdoolremon and witness got on the *tony* which was towed by the *Hodka*. It capsized, and they all three sat on it. They called out to the *Hodka* to anchor their boat. In place of doing so they let loose the *tony* and sailed away. Another Machwa belonging to the said Essa, which was coming after the said three persons from Sewree, took up Abdoolremon and witness, and they tied the *tony* to that Machwa where it remained till the next morning, when they gave it in charge of the havildar present at the Inquest. The deceased Abdool Kadur after the Machwa sank called out for help. He was carried towards the Bunder by the tide. The witness and the other person afterwards found the deceased on board the Patimar of Sheik Hoossein at the Chinch Bunder, where he died soon after. Sheik Hoossein Sheik Ismael, stated that on Thursday night at about ten o'clock he was with four others in a *tony* going from the Elphinstone Bunder when he heard a cry of "I am drowned," from a man on the sea. Witness and others took him up and placed him on the board their Pattimar. Deceased was much exhausted, but able to speak. The two men Sheik Adam and Abdoolremon who were looking out afterwards came on board their Pattimar and found that the man they had taken up was their missing companion.

VERDICT.—"That deceased died in consequence of the boat in which he was sailing having been accidentally run down by the boat *Sacree Salamati*."

The Tindal and other persons of the boat *Sacree Salamati* were yesterday brought up in the Fort Police Court, on a charge of Culpable Homicide. The case is under investigation before His Worship the second Magistrate of Police.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Another inquest was held yesterday at the Carnac Bunder touching the death of one Cassia Hurjee. From the evidence of Mr. E. Gillett it appeared that the deceased came by his death by the jib of a crane used on the Bunder to lift up stones, having fallen on his head and fractured it.

VERDICT.—"Accidentally killed."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—20TH APRIL 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

DELIVERING COUNTERFEIT COINS.—Peetamber Khutao was placed at the bar charged with delivering Ragoo Babnoo as genuine three counterfeit coins knowing them to be counterfeit.

Mr. Hormusjee defended the prisoner.

Ragoo stated he is a Hammal in the employ of Dr. Valentine. Last Monday at about ten A.M. he went to the defendant's shop in the market, and purchased waistcloth. Witness gave to the prisoner three genuine rupees, he sounded them with his nail. Prisoner afterwards put the rupees in a box in a shop and handed the cloth to the witness. There were two or three persons with the witness. Witness took the cloth and left the shop of the defendant, and when he went a short distance about ten paces, the prisoner called the witness back. Witness returned, the prisoner said, "do you wish to purchase *cholcekuns* I will sell them cheap." Prisoner took out the *cholcekuns*, but they did not agree about the price, and witness got up to go away. Prisoner then produced a rupee, saying, "this is a false rupee." At that time witness had two genuine rupees in his hand and he said, that those he gave him (prisoner) were of the same kind. Witness shewed the two genuine rupees to the prisoner. Prisoner took them leaving the false rupee in witness' hand. Then the prisoner said "you have brought false rupees," and struck witness on the right side of his face. Seven or eight persons collected near the shop. Witness said, "dont beat me." Prisoner then produced two more false rupees, saying they were false. Witnesses did not know where he produced them from. A police havildar came to the spot and prisoner told him that witness had false rupees. Witness told the havildar what had occured and handed the false rupee to the havildar. The havildar then took witness to the chowkey. Witness had other rupees from fifty to seventy which the havildar sounded and found good.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 20th April 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER, SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

In Re Peerbhoy Rowjee.

This case had stood over from last Court day in order that the insolvent might amend his schedule.

Mr. Bayley, who appeared for the opposing creditor, said that the amended schedule was filed on the 13th instant, and the accounts shewed the aggregate amount on both sides to be five lacks of rupees. He therefore asked for time to examine the schedule.

Mr. Scoble for the insolvent assented to the adjournment provided the interim order was renewed.

The Hon'ble Commissioner ordered the case to be adjourned until 1st June next, and renewed the interim order.

In Re Essoo Balloo.

Mr. Bayley supported.

Mr. Scoble opposed.

On an application made by insolvent on a former occasion to withdraw his petition, the matter had been referred to the Official Assignee to report what money was due to the opposing creditor on a mortgage deed, dated 15th April 1860. The Official Assignee now submitted his report shewing that the parties to the deed (the opposing creditor and insolvent) had concocted the document for the purpose of defrauding the just creditors of the insolvent, that no consideration had passed, and that the deed appeared to be executed in December 1862 and not in April 1860. It was further reported that the insolvent had concealed from his estate and effects some property which had been registered in the name of his son-in-law, but which was admitted to belong to the insolvent.

The Hon'ble Commissioner acting upon the report before him, ordered the petition to be dismissed.

In Re Veerjee Purshotum.

Dr. Reid opposed the discharge on the ground of the schedule being unsatisfactory. The insolvent being unable to explain how a sum of Rs. 31,888 was not accounted for in his schedule, the Hon'ble Commissioner ordered the petition to be dismissed.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

SIND RAILWAY.

Memorandum by the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways on the Revenue Statement of the Sind Railway Company for the half-year Ending 30th June 1862.

THE Revenue Account of the Sind Railway Company for the half-year ending 30th June 1862 is submitted to Government.

2. It is accompanied by an analysis of its results, prepared by the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind.

After deductions for working expenses and maintenance charges, the receipts yielded a net return of Rupees 57,348-4-5, representing 14*d.* per cent. per annum on the capital expended on this Railway up to the date of the account.

£ 1,549,885 sterling.

3. Two circumstances contributed largely to diminish the net profits, viz. an insufficient supply of rolling stock, and the large proportion which the cost of working and maintaining the line bore to the gross receipts; the last circumstances in a great measure dependent on the first, as many charges for establishments, &c. do not admit of being regulated with nicety to suit limited traffic operations, and can only be covered by a traffic calling forth the full powers of those establishments; at the same time it is to be trusted that the reduction in the rate of working expenses effected in this, as compared with preceding half years may, by the efforts of the Company's Officers, be continued in subsequent ones to a still greater extent.

4. It is satisfactory to note that since the period to which this account refers, considerable additions have been made to the rolling stock, while the gross receipts during the half-year ending December 1862 bear to those of that ending June 1862 the proportion of 17 to 13, and to those of December 1861 of 17 to 8; the number of miles open being the same. As the account of the revenue of the half-year ending December last has yet to be furnished, it is premature to speculate upon the results of that period.

Gross Receipts for half-year ending Dec. 1861	Rs. 1,04,042
Gross Receipts for half-year ending June 1862	Rs. 2,69,238
Gross Receipts for half-year ending Dec. 1862	Rs. 3 51,200

5. Sufficient data however are available to show that if the expenses of working and maintenance were reduced so as to form 50 per cent. of the gross receipts,* the net revenue for that half-year would represent £2-3-0 per cent. per annum on the capital of £1,620, estimated to have been spent up to that date on this Railway.

6. Indeed, making allowance for the steady increase of traffic which may be reasonably expected to continue, and up to a certain limit for an equally steady decrease of the cost of working and maintaining the line, there are fair grounds for hoping that within two years of the present time the Sind Railway may return 5 per cent. plus an annually increasing contribution towards the re-payment of the guaranteed interest allowed up to that date by the State to the Shareholders.

ROBERT MALCOLM, Major,
Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.
Bombay, 5th March 1863.

No. 707 OF 1863.

Office of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind.

KURRACHEE, *6th February* 1863.

From the DEPUTY CONSULTING ENGINEER for Railways in Sind.

To the CONSULTING ENGINEER for Railways, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Revenue account of the Sind Railway Company, rendered by the Agent, for the half-year ending 30th June 1862.

2. The account is in every way better prepared than that of the previous half-year.

3. The general results are—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Gross Railway earnings	2,69,238	6	10
Expenses amounting to 78·70 per cent. of gross receipts	2,11,890	2	5
Net Revenue amounting to 21·30 per cent. of gross receipts	57,348	4	5

4. During the half-year 105 miles were open for traffic as on the previous half-year.

	Rs.	A.	P.
65,718 Train miles were run.			
2,938 First Class Passengers carried, giving	2,390	1	0
2,686 Second Class ditto ditto	6,838	14	6
46,526 Third ditto ditto	51,165	0	8
33,212 Tons of general goods† ditto	1,57,130	9	5
1,483 Tons of Railway material for the line	5,584	2	1
34,

undertaking is the result of private speculation; and a fear that the Commission, in its eagerness to secure I commercial success, will lose sight of the other and more important interests which such an enterprise should have in view. A certain sum of money was subscribed by the different members of the Commission, which is to cover the expense of the building and the purchase of most of the objects to be exhibited. It must not be imagined, nor would it be reasonable to expect, that in such a vast empire, a great proportion of which is in a state of barbarism, the same appreciation of the benefits and advantages resulting from an Industrial Exhibition is felt by the people of this country which animates the trading and industrial classes in Europe. If reliance had been placed upon any such spontaneous contribution, the chances are that the walls of the Exhibition would have remained bare. It was necessary, therefore, for the most part, to purchase the articles worthy of show; and it is to be feared that, in the interest of economy and of their pockets, the Commissioners have not made such a selection, in all cases, as would properly represent the capacities of the country. The power with which the Commissioners were invested by the Government in the furtherance of the scheme has, moreover, it would seem been used by them, or more probably by their agents in the provinces, in an arbitrary and unwarrantable manner, in extorting from the tradespeople their productions at prices below their real value. The natural consequence is that it created a disinclination on their part to dispose of their best articles, and the show from the provinces, which might have been so beautiful and interesting, has fallen far below the general expectation. To purchase cheap and sell dear in such an instance is not the best means to encourage the trading classes or to demonstrate to them the advantages of a public Exhibition.

In their natural ignorance and inexperience in such a matter, it would have been the duty of the Commissioners to call in the assistance of a certain number of practical and intelligent Europeans to lay down the general principles and assist in carrying out the difficult details of such an enterprise, the complicated nature of which requires the most perfect organization. It should have also been the duty of the Government to insist upon the adoption of a system which, without interfering with the legitimate interests of private speculation, should have secured a public value and a statistical result. I fear that these important considerations have been, in a great measure, neglected and overlooked. In their self-sufficiency and impatience of European control, the Turks determined to carry out the work unassisted. At the outset, and on the suggestion of a French scientific gentleman, it was determined that a similar system to that pursued in England and France should be adopted, separating the contributions of the different provinces, so as to show the comparative capabilities of each, and then into classes and sections. The exhibition was to have been divided into 14 different classes. Under his guidance and supervision the classification was proceeding satisfactorily, when suddenly the system was abandoned as too cumbrous, and the consequent confusion and disorder set in which I apprehend it is now too late to remedy. The catalogue, which should contain upwards of 15,000 different numbers, is proceeding at the rate of from 50 to 100 a-day; so that there is a probability that it will not be completed by the time the Exhibition close. It seems, moreover, that the Sultan issued orders for the opening of the Exhibition on a certain day, giving three days' time to complete all the arrangements. As it is difficult to reason with Sultans and dangerous to trifle with their commands, however unreasonable and arbitrary they may be, no representation was made to him as to the incompleteness of the work; and on Friday last, the day fixed by him, the Turkish Industrial Exhibition was opened by the Sultan in person. A week before the public, and even the Commissioners themselves, did not believe it possible that it could be opened before one month. Contrary to general expectation, no great solemnity was observed on Friday last. The Diplomatic Corps even were not invited to be present. It seems that the great ceremony is deferred to the time of the distribution of awards and prizes. There was no one present but the Commissioners and the Turkish Ministers. The Sultan walked round the building and expressed his approval of the arrangements. He bestowed a valuable jewelled watch on Fuad Pasha, as a *souvenir* of the occasion. It does not seem to have paid much attention to anything in particular, with the exception of a crayon copy of a drawing representing a mounted Mameluke in all the excitement of battle. The original by Horace Vernet is well known, and lithographic copies of it abound on the Boulevards in Paris. This sketch seems very much to have struck his fancy, for on retiring to the elegant kiosk which is set apart for him in the building and from a latticed balcony of which he can command the whole Exhibition, he asked that it should be brought to him. He left the building after some time, and has since repeated his visit on two occasions.

It is now time to look into the interior of the building, and give a general idea of its contents and appearance. After all the defects in management which I have pointed out, one is agreeably surprised by the *coup d'œil* obtained inside. The general arrangements and disposition of the various articles have been carried out with a degree of taste and judgment which I have much pleasure in recording. It is true that the very first impression produced is that a great deal in the way of utility has been sacrificed to show. Nor must one be too hard upon the Commissioners for this. It is so much in the character of Orientals that it could hardly be expected that they would have departed from the rule on an occasion like the present. All their gorgeous and glittering productions—the magnificent carpets and rugs of Anatolia and Smyrna; the silver and gold brocades of Aleppo, Damascus, and Bagdad; the richly embroidered prayer carpets and tapestries of Brussa; the smart costumes of Janina and Albania; the gaudy-coloured tissues of the Imperial factory; a costly collection of pipes, tastefully arranged in a trophy; the beautiful silver filagree ornaments of Tunis and Tripoli last, but not least, a selection of Palace and Crown jewels, valued, I am informed, at upwards of two millions sterling,—these are the things which first meet and enchant the eye; while the more profitable and more important productions of the country are huddled together out of sight, so as not to disturb the harmony and magnificence of the general effect. The inexhaustible fertility of the soil is represented by the cereal productions of the country, a great portion of which, alas! for want of roads, rots on the place of its growth. The silk cocoon, so important a source of revenue to the Government, the wool, the cotton, the production of their olive woods, the incalculable riches of their virgin forests, and a thousand other valuable productions too numerous to be recorded here,—all these are but poorly represented, and difficult to be found. Enough is seen of them, however, by those who look with a critical and observing eye, to show the great wealth of the country, and the enormous productive and commercial importance with which a proper administration might so easily endow it.

Considering the apathy of Orientals in such things, a very good attendance has been secured since the opening, which goes on increasing. On the first two or three days the people admitted averaged 3,000. Yesterday 5,000 visited the building, which was not very crowded. Wednesdays and Saturdays are reserved for ladies only. The price of admission is 6d., excepting on Wednesdays and Fridays, when it is 1s.

It is curious to see the variety of Oriental costume among the visitors. Turks of the old school in their sober pelisses and white or green turbans, swarthy Arabs in gaudy-coloured robes, Persians in their high conical caps, Circassians in their beautiful costume, and all these contrasting so greatly with the uniform and uninteresting garb of a European crowd, tend, together with the peculiar decorations of the building, to invest this Exhibition with a picturesque effect, quite refreshing to Europeans.

In a future letter, I will describe such of the contents as are worthy of notice.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(From the Times, March 17.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28.

NEW YORK exhibits no outward signs of the war and desolation that afflict the land. Washington, on the contrary, betrays them at every turn. The long straggling Avenues, planned in a spirit of magnificence, but so meanly executed, swarm with soldiers, camp followers, forage waggons, ambulances, and all the aids, instruments, and paraphernalia of strife. Thousands of young men, in gray-blue uniforms, swagger about the streets or lounge at the doors of the hotels, with the fresh jauntiness of the inexperience that has never yet confronted a foe: while mingled among them, at intervals painfully frequent, are to be seen the luckless veterans of the struggle—the men who can fight no more, the maimed and mutilated victims of "glory" and "patriotism," limping along on crutches, and turning their sunken eyes towards the by-passers with a piteous expression of countenance, as if to crave the sympathy of all who are still in the enjoyment of their limbs and faculties. The mud in all the main Avenues is ankle-deep, for there has been a heavy fall of snow, six inches thick, that only lay one day upon the ground before it began to yield to the fervid rays of a summer-like sun and the breath of a wind as warm, if not as balmy, as that of an English June. Through the rivers and lakes of slush pass and repass at all hours of the day and night immense droves of cattle, as many as 4,000 or 5,000 at a time, some going into Virginia for the use of the Army of the Potomac, and some destined for the consumption of the 60,000 men retained for the defence of the capital, together with an almost continuous procession of supply and forage waggons, each drawn by six mules, and driven by a negro or an Irish teamaster, shouting and swearing as he goes. On any ordinary roads in England or in Europe, two mules would be amply sufficient for any vehicle of the kind, however heavily laden, but in the deep, greasy, tenacious mud of this region, six are none too many for the task they have to perform. Never, perhaps, in any city of the world was so much horse and mule flesh to be seen as in Washington at this moment, and such miserable horse-flesh never before enriched a mob of contractors, or impoverished nation. "The soldiers are for the most part as rough and shaggy as the mules. Raw lads of 18 and 20 form the bulk of the army that defends Washington against the imminent aggression of General Lee. These youths revel and riot in their premature manhood, and exhibit their exuberant strength and insolence in drunken and other orgies that seem to have no limits but their purses. To inveigle the "greenbacks" out of their pockets and those of their officers a whole army of brazen courtesans and "painted Jezebels" has invaded the city, who ply their trade by advertisement in the newspapers and by public exhibition in the streets after a fashion so gross that it would shame even the Haymarket. The places where they have congregated have received the name new to American slang, and peculiar to Washington, of "Ranches," a word that in Texas signifies an enclosure for cattle. The "Ranches" of Madame This or That are as openly conducted as the hotels or boarding-houses, and the Provost Marshal and his officials make little or no effort to interfere with them. At every street, corner, and place of public resort are to be seen printed notices, warning simple-minded strangers against the multitudinous thieves who have congregated here from all parts of the world. In those "howling caravanserais" the leading hotels, where the utmost possible discomfort is paid for at the highest possible price, and where the bad cookery and the bad wine are only equalled by the bad accommodation and the bad attendance, are posted up at every angle of the vestibules, corridors, and reception rooms conspicuous warnings against the hotel thieves who have come hither from England and France, as well as from New York, to break into ladies' bedrooms at the dinner hour and decamp with their jewelry. Three days ago one of them succeeded in making off with the money and private papers of Mr. Ex-Secretary Cameron, while that unsuspecting diplomatist was quietly dining at Willard's. Another class of thieves, not so designated in polite society, but worthy of the name—the people who sell the Government rotten and unseaworthy steamboats for the conveyance of troops and stores; shoes for the army, that wear out in one day's march; and shoddy garments, nether and upper, that rot like blotting paper in a shower of rain; the "respectable" people who plunder under form of law and with the decent observances of trade, feed daily at Willard's and other public places, and make themselves conspicuous by the magnums of claret and champagne which they consume, and by the general loudness of their talk and behaviour. Then there are the "wire-pullers" and "log-rollers;" that is to say, men who have schemes before Congress, and who "engineer" their bills through both Houses by the vulgarest agencies of dinner and drink, as well as by other means not so visible to spectators, though perhaps more satisfactory to such members of the Legislature as are neither too honest nor too proud to be purchased. But the roguery and rascality of Washington are equalled by its misery. There are estimated to be no less than 40,000 sick, wounded, and mutilated soldiers within the district of Columbia, receiving such poor relief and consolation as circumstances will allow, not one twentieth part of whom will ever again be in a condition to fight the battles of the North. In addition to these are the negroes, or "contrabands," as they are called in the slang which General Butler originated and made popular, who have escaped from Maryland and Virginia into the Federal lines, and are maintained by the Government at a heavy cost. Many of these poor creatures are able-bodied men, for whom no work is to be found even as teamsters—an occupation for which they are well fitted; but a large proportion are aged and infirm persons and young children. All of them are huddled together in wretched shanties at a remote corner of the town. Smallpox is making fearful havoc among them, and thence extending its ravages among the white population. Washington, though an immense city upon the map, is not sufficiently built up to accommodate the 250,000 people who have been drawn within its focus by the necessities of the war and the Government. Its drainage is so miserably defective that the wonder ought to be that it has not long ago been the theatre of pestilence as well as of war, and thus suffered the second as well as the first scourge of humanity.

Add to this that at the hotels accommodation is scarcely to be had; that travellers are often compelled to sleep six in a room; that everything to eat and drink, or wear is as dear as it is bad, and some idea may be formed of the outward aspects of the national capital in this closing week of the 37th Congress. Congress itself offers an animated scene as its term draws to an end. The galleries of the House of Representatives, which are capable of accommodating about 800 or 1,000 spectators, are daily and nightly filled with attentive audiences of men and women, who loudly express their dissent or assent to the utterances of the representatives below. The sympathy of this crowd seems to go almost entirely with the Republicans and Exterminators. They applaud every encroachment upon the liberties of the people which is proposed by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens—the dreary Robespierre who rules in that assembly—and justify every unusual and unconstitutional power which is vested in the President. The fact may perhaps be explained by another fact, which is that the resident public of Washington is a public of officials and hangers-on of the Government, and that large numbers of strangers from every part of the Union are here intriguing for places and contracts, and that these classes would cheer Mr. Jefferson Davis as lustily as they cheer Mr. Lincoln if the fortune of war should instal the Southern President in the White House and place the destinies of the North at his disposal. The debates during the week have been animated and interesting, but the fire and eloquence have come from the Democratic side of the House. The Republicans have not an orator among them. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who by virtue of that position is the Ministerial leader, is clear-headed, methodical, and logical; but he drawls and stammers, and is utterly without animation of manner or elegance of diction. He speaks like a cold and callous theorist, who would carry out, if he could, his idea of Southern extermination with as little compunction as he would erase a wrong word in a sentence. This gentleman, an attorney from Pennsylvania, is only ardent in one cause—that of the abolition of slavery and differs from the Northern people in having no antipathy to the negroes as a race. On the contrary, he has a sympathy with them, which he has proved in a manner quite unusual among Northern white men, especially when, like him, they have passed the middle age. The other members of his party who address the House may be less wearisome, but they are not more eloquent than their leader. They are simply dictatorial and offensive; they sneer at the writ of *habeas corpus*, as if it were some new fangled notion, invented for no other purpose than to impede the prosecution of the war, and with scarcely the form or show of debate they vote into the hands of the President powers which if proposed to be given to a monarch of England, Prussia, Spain, or France, would inevitably goad the people into a violent revolution. But in this city despotism seems to be taken as a matter of course. Nothing is strange, nothing is unusual, nothing is unconstitutional, nothing is wicked to people who are prospering upon the war, and have set their minds upon fat contracts. Neither is anything strange or unconstitutional to the zealots and bigots of the Republican party, or to the manufacturers of New England and Pennsylvania, who thrive upon the new tariff which is ruining the country. In the eyes of all these people nothing is objectionable that tends to perpetuate this miserable strife, and liberty, happiness, and the best hopes of this and succeeding generations are all sacrificed without exciting their alarm or disapprobation. When Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Cox, or other leading Democrats denounce with fiery eloquence the wrong that has been done, the galleries make no sign, and when these gentlemen defend the Constitution and the law, and urge that under no circumstances ought they to be abrogated, a hiss spreads among the geese who have got into the Capitol, which Mr. Galusha Grow, the Speaker, mildly reprobates. He threatens to clear the galleries, but does not carry the threat into execution, and the interruptions continue as before. Of a verity the scenes that pass in the galleries of the Jacobins in the French Revolution. Robespierre is lord of the ascendant. The people applaud him and his followers only, and reason, justice, and law are not to be tolerated.

The week will be a memorable one in the annals of America. It has sealed the doom of the liberties of the North unless there shall occur in due time a counter revolution to restore a Constitutional Government. Three extreme measures have been passed, which were intended to make Mr. Lincoln Dictator, and have accomplished their purpose. By the first he is authorized to suspend the operation of the law of *habeas corpus* whensoever he shall deem fit, expedient, or necessary. He or his secretaries may cause to be imprisoned and kept in prison, without trial, for an indefinite length of time, any person, high or low, in any of the States of the Union. He may order a military force to seize the Governor of New York or Connecticut, or any other sovereign commonwealth. He may arrest and hold in Forts Lafayette, Warren, or M'Henry, the members of any Legislature whose proceedings he may adjudge to be treasonable or dangerous. He may seize a judge upon the judgment-seat, and carry him off to prison, as his secretaries did Judge Carmichael, of Maryland, and hold him there as a common malefactor, without specifying the offence committed. In may silence any tongue, or pen, or printing press in the country, and no judge or jury shall question the legality of his act. It is true that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War "are directed to furnish to the judges, *as soon as may be practicable*, the names of the persons arrested, that they may be presented to the grand jury for indictment;" but the President and his secretaries are alone to decide on "the practicability" of such a step; and, if they are of opinion that it is unwise or unsafe to liberate or bring to trial any such prisoners during the two remaining years of the Presidental term, there is nothing in the act of Congress to compel them to make an earlier decision. This proviso, therefore, counts for nothing. And in order that the President may have the power to carry this gigantic tyranny into effect, and become *de facto* the strongest despot in the world, Congress has passed a Conscription Act, which calls out, at the discretion of the President as to members, the whole ablebodied male population of the country between the ages of 18 and 45. The first call of 600,000 men is to be made, with what success will not be known until after the 10th of July, when the Act comes into operation. The Democratic party was powerless to defeat the measure. It was so obviously necessary that the Government should have the means of recruiting its fast-disappearing armies—which in two months will be reduced to one-half of their actual strength by the expiry of the term of service of the two years and nine months volunteers—that any real opposition would have been considered factious. The Democrats, therefore, made up their minds to accept the measure and propose two important, though not essential, amendments. The framer of the Bill had in a parenthetical proviso, given power to the Provost-Marshal to arrest "*all* persons suspected of treasonable practices." In order that there might be no mistake, Messrs. Vallandigham, Vorhees, Cox, and other Democrats, supported the omission of the words and the restriction of the powers of the Provost Marshal to the conscripts to be enrolled under the Act. After a spirited debate, in which the galleries for the first time during the Session applauded a Democratic speaker for asserting the liberties of his country against the encroachments of irresponsible military power, the amendment was carried. Another amendment, to insert the word "white" before the words "male able-bodied citizens" was rejected; so that under the new Conscript Law the negroes will be liable to serve side by side with the white race in the future armies of the Republic. Should this lead to difficulty the President has the remedy in his own hands, and has simply to order the enrolment officers not to call upon the negroes for military duty, to obviate the danger of mutiny among the whites, that might otherwise result. There needed but one other measure to complete the charmed circle of Imperialism, and that was provided by the Currency and Banking Acts of Mr. Secretary Chase, which, after a series of amendments and reconsideration in both Houses, and a Committee of Conference of the two, have been finally passed. In one way or the other, by loan, and by the issue of greenbacks, the Government is authorized to issue about $1,100,000,000, a sum that before the rise in gold, would have represented about 220,000,000*l.* sterling; but that, with gold at 72 per cent. premium, only represents about 137,000,000*l.* Mr. Chase has also carried his favourite projects of taxing the existing Banks upon their speculation, and of introducing a uniform Federal currency of greenbacks that are not to be taxed. These are stupendous measures. The three form a perfect unity, solid, substantial, and artistically dovetailed one into the other. Were Mr. Lincoln a man of genius, a great soldier, an astute and far-seeing diplomatist, or an ambitious and designing intriguer, having the will to make himself King, Emperor, Czar, hereditary President, Lord Protector, or anything else, they would afford him the means of putting a speedy and ignominious end to the Republic. But these powers have not been given to him for such purposes. The Republican party know their man, and think that they can trust him. Neither have they been conferred upon him in order that he may more effectually carry on the war for the subjugation of the South. He is no more the man for that purpose than he is the man of whom to make an Emperor. In this respect, too, the Republicans know him and have taken the measure of his capacity. The restoration of the Union is felt to be impossible, not only by the President but by every prominent man in public life. Both the Union and Constitution upon which it was founded are defunct. The Southern Congress destroyed the Union; the Northern Congress has destroyed the Constitution. The revolution has completed its first cycle. North and South are two for evermore, and are as incapable for the future of being united under one Government as England and France or Ireland and Italy. These stringent measures have no more logical foundation than any baseless hope of the re-annexation of the South. They are intended for the subjugation and the consolidation of the North. The danger has long been appreciated in all its magnitude by the reason as well as by the instinct of the Northern people, that the process of disintegration would not stop with Southern independence, but would extend to the North and West, and that if the principle of Secession were once admitted for any part of the late Union, it could not be successfully resisted for any other. Hence the President has been invested with these extraordinary powers in order that he may nip in the bud any attempt on the part of the Western or Middle States either to throw in their fortunes with those of the South, or to set up for themselves. It is not the South that troubles the sleep of the magnates of Washington, but the West. The symptoms are in the highest degree alarming. The President's own State of Illinois is a hotbed of disaffection. Indiana is no better. Ohio is dissatisfied. Missouri is only held down by the sword. In fact, there is imminent danger throughout the whole of the more fertile regions of the West of an organized outbreak against the Government of Washington. To confront that danger, and not to meet the armies of Mr. Jefferson Davis, is the real object of the Conscription Act and its kindred and correlevant measures. In this intention the Government is right to defend itself. It has been constantly said that half of the nation was at stake in its contest with the South. If the North is ever to become a nation—one in purpose, in interest, in sympathy, and in destiny—now is the time to prevent the centrifugal action of the discordant and dissentient States, and a dissolution of the whole body politic. The North passionately desires to live as a nation. On this point there can be no mistake. The people are not ordinarily very serious or very earnest about anything, but the veneration for the flag amounts to a fanaticism, and the sympathies are to be found on the side of military Power in the world is so huge as to deprive them, even under its influence, of all the reason that usually governs their actions. Under this paramount impulse it tolerates the extreme powers that are vested in the President, and that it would not have vested in an abler and more ambitious man, and blinds itself to the danger—palpable to every calm observer—that the liberties which it so profoundly and hopefully resigns may never again be recovered without a series of violent commotions—anarchies, despotisms—that are awful to imagine as the destiny of a race so intelligent and so worthy of freedom.

It may be asked in Europe, in view of the great events that are approaching, what has become of the Democratic party? Has it a purpose and a policy? Certainly it is virtually extinguished by the triumph of the Republicans in the three great measures of this week. The Democratic party exists, and that is all that can be said of it. If it have a purpose or a policy, which I believe it has, it either lacks the courage or awaits the opportunity to express and act upon it. The policy it has adopted up to this time has been signally defeated, not by its Northern opponents but by its Southern friends. That policy was to restore the Union and the Constitution by concessions to the South on the subject of slavery—a policy that the large majority of the Northern people were ready and anxious to support. But the South has defeated the purpose. Its leading newspapers and statesmen speak of their Democratic friends of the North and West with a contempt that is hard to bear, and reject with insulting scorn and contumely all propositions for a restoration of the Union, come whence they will and however strongly supported or humiliatingly advanced. Under these circumstances, what is the Democratic party to do? Its policy is cut from beneath its feet, and it must either join the Republicans in the prosecution of the war, for the dictation of a peace that the South will not otherwise accept, or it must change its course and come out boldly in favour of the independence of the South, as the best solution of the difficulty—that may perhaps be good for the South, but that will certainly be good for the North. If they have the courage to declare themselves boldly in all the States upon this point,—if their leaders will brave the terrors of the new laws which Congress has just sanctioned, if they will not only confront the horrors of dungeons and the bastilles, but the martyrdom of military executions, to prove the faith that is in them,—they will rally the country to their side and make themselves the saviours of its liberties. They have a great part to play. There are men of the highest order of intellect among them. There are real hopes and real patriots in their ranks. To them is confided the sacred duty of keeping alight the vestal flame of liberty in this republic. If they prove unequal to the emergency the cause is lost, and Federal America will either become a military despotism under the iron heel of some stronger man than has yet come uppermost, or the mournful prophecy of Daniel Webster will be fulfilled, and these fair and fruitful regions will become the prey of a more dreadful anarchy than has ever afflicted the Anglo-Saxon race. Revolution will follow revolution, and the hands of the clock of liberty in the Western world, now standing still at the bright hours of dawn, will be put back to midnight.

NEW YORK, *March* 3.

The legal term of Congress expires to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. It dies a quiet death—a fate that at one time seemed improbable, having done its best or its worst to destroy the liberties of the people by whom it was elected, and to leave its successor a legacy of doubt, perplexity, and danger. The President, needing the assistance of the Senate to confirm some of the decrees which he may think it necessary to issue, and some of the appointments of Brigadier-Generals and Foreign Ministers which he may deem it expedient to make during the next few weeks, has called an extra Session of that body, to assemble immediately on the expiry of its present term. In other words, its ordinary Session is to end at 12 o'clock to-morrow, and its extraordinary Session is to commence the moment afterwards. A flagrant act of tyranny and unconstitutionality has signalized its last moments. On the Bill granting an indemnity to the President and his Ministers for all the arbitrary acts of the last year having been brought forward, Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, one of the ablest and least passionate members of the House, spoke earnestly against it. The discussion lasted till half-past 4 in the morning, when a motion was made to adjourn. The motion was not carried, and Mr. Bayard attempted to resume his speech. The Chairman, Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, called him to order, declaring that the Bill was no longer before the House, and had been carried. The shameful attempt to extort a party triumph excites both alarm and disgust, and one of the Democratic journals of this evening declares the republic to be virtually at an end in consequence.

The House of Representatives has not been called together, and in consequence the country will witness the unusual, though not, it appears, the unconstitutional spectacle, of the sitting of one House of the Legislature without the other.

The agitation of the Republican senators at Washington to eject Mr. Seward from office, and to instal Mr. Charles Sumner in his place, continues, though without decided success. The President has faith in the Secretary of State, and thinks, to use his own words, that Mr. Seward is "the bottom of the tub." Mr. Lincoln's particular friend, Major-General Cassius M. Clay, is of opinion that he is a whole tub, and that he ought to be thrown into the sea to feed the abolition whale; but, as Mr. Seward objects to Major-General Clay for the post of Ambassador to St. Petersburg, in succession to Mr. Simon Cameron, this fact may serve to explain the ill-feeling on the part of the amateur soldier and diplomatist, whose sole aims and ends in life, beyond his own personal advancement, appear to be the liberation of the slaves of the South—even at the cost of a servile war—and the severance of the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland. But, though the Republican caucus against Mr. Seward and some other members of the Cabinet has not yet shaken the President's determination to keep his happy family together, the leading members know their power too well to be discouraged, and will renew their efforts to surround Mr. Lincoln with Ministers who share the opinions of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Greely, and to expel the last lingering remnants of Conservatism from the Cabinet. Gold vibrates between 71 and 72 per cent. premium, and is far more likely to reach 80 during the next few weeks than to recede sensibly from its present rates. But New York takes this, as it takes everything else (except the capture of New York ships by those detestable Floridas and Alabamas), with exceeding quiet and serenity. It is making much money. Its balloon is filled with gas, and soars majestically aloft, with a joyous crew of aëronauts who newer dream of the day when they must descend once more and creep like meaner people upon the earth. But the day will come, nevertheless, and then there will be a crash of bones and a wailing and lamentation such as have seldom occurred in the history of a commercial people.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND SERJEANT GLOVER.—The French Government has at length made up its mind to speak to the French public about the case of "Glover *v.* Billault and Persigny," and the following semi-official article, signed "Bonface," appears in the *Constitutionnel*:—"About ten years ago Serjeant Glover became proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and edited that journal in a spirit favourable to the policy of France. Some years later, in 1857, Mr. Glover came to France. Having been presented by the English ambassador, and supported by many honourable persons, as well as recommended by the friendly tone of his journal towards France, he solicited and obtained from the French government the concession of a telegraphic line between France and America. This concession was made without any subvention as well as without any guarantee of monopoly or interest, and it was stipulated that the concession should be cancelled if the line were not executed by a certain date. The time granted having expired before the works were begun, the concession was cancelled and passed into other hands. Mr. Glover was dissatisfied with that result, but for a long time his complaints only bore on the injury done to him by the withdrawal of the concession and the right which, in his opinion, his devotedness to France and her policy gave him to hope for more favourable treatment. Meanwhile, in 1858, he had sold the *Morning Chronicle*. The embarrassed state of his affairs had obliged him to compound with his creditors, and in the balance-sheet then presented by him there is no trace of any claim on his part against the French government. But four or five years later, when becoming desperately involved, he conceived the evil design of speculating on the fear of a scandal, and did not blush to commence legal proceedings with a view to making it a means of pecuniary profit. In June, 1862, pretending, contrary to all truth and probability, that he had been promised, from the 9th May, 1857, a monthly subvention of 80*l.* to conduct his journal in a sense favourable to a good understanding between France and England, Mr. Glover sued M. Billault, as Minister of the Interior in 1857, and Count de Persigny, the present Minister, in the Court of Queen's Bench for a sum of 14,000*l.*, as due to him for the promised subvention from 9th May, 1857, to 23rd October, 1858. No arrangement of the kind had ever been made with Mr. Glover. No French minister had ever offered or promised him money."—*Daily News, March* 13.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

20 Bales of Damaged Shirtings.
Few sets of Brass Mounted English Buggy Harness.
Pairs of Plated Mounted Shigrem Lamps.
Several Dozens of Moselle or Champagne.
2 Cases of Comfits. 300 Dozen Round Mirrors of different sizes.
Ginger Cordial, Malt, and Wine Vinegar, Pictures in Frames.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c. of Major W. Gray, of the Staff Corps the same comprises, Carved Furniture, such as Circular and Dining Tables, Conversation, and other Couches, Arm and Easy Chairs, Side Boards, Chiffoneers, Wardrobes, Presses, Chest of Drawers, Priedieu Chairs, Tea Poys, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Reclining Couches, Dumb Waiter, Dressing and Washband Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Dispense and Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

Cart Catalogues, and the property will be on view from to-morrow morning.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE BOATS.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, the following pleasure Boats at 4 P.M.

A fast sailing Cargo or pleasure Boat, built in Bombay, of best Teakwood, and Copper fastened, she is about 21 Tons burthen.
A Life Boat, Copper fastened.
A Gig ..... do.—Both are English built. To be seen at Apollo Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, AND HORSE, AT BYCULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Byculla, next to Rahimtoola Sullimon, the property of Mr. WALTER ARNALL, (changing his residence) the same comprises Frosted Glassware, Dinner, and Tea set, Handsomely Carved Furniture, such as Circular and Dining Tables, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Chiffoniers, Pier Looking Glasses, Priedieu and Easy Chairs, Drawing Room and Arm Chairs, Square Pianoforte, Carved Bedstead, few Engravings in Maple Frames, Bronze 4 Light, and Table Argand Lamps, Hydersbad Rugs, Vases, and Statuary Clock, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One light Phaeton with a Horse and Harness.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from 26th instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On or about the 16th proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c. of the Hon'ble H. HENRIQUES, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.) See particulars in yesterday's *Gazette*

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st April 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, the 21st instant, Messrs FRANCIS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, T. Red Cloth, Muslin Dresses, 1 Cass Millinery consisting of rich White Lace Shawls, Mantillas, Collars and Cuffs, Festoons, and rich Embroidery, 1 Case of Children's Toys and other fancy Articles, 1 Case American Clocks, 50 Kegs of Dry White Lead, 50 dozen Tumblers of sizes, a lot of Coir Ropes and Sundry other Articles.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant 1863 at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Francis & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee and on account, and at the risk of the Mortgagor, all that Piece of Ground forming a part of an Oart called Kudwady, with three several Ranges of ranges of buildings and a Bungalow, standing thereon, situate without the Fort, at or near Gaywady, or Cavel Road, admeasuring 1,051*l* square yards or thereabouts, and the said three Chawls and Bungalow are respectively assessed under the Nos. 11, 12 and 13, and the said Piece of Ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 240, and is bounded as follows, on the East partly by the House of Marian De Almeida, partly by a passage forming a part of the said piece of ground and partly by the vacant ground of Pedro Feleciano De Souza, on the West and South by the Oart belonging to the Chapel of De Souza, and on the North by the Oart belonging to Dioz Miguel Periera. For further particulars, apply to Henry S. Carter, Esq., Solicitor for the Mortgagee, at No. 2, Medow Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY the 30th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 11 A.M., on the Premises, No. 20, Gilder's Street, Grant. Road, near Tardeo, the Printing Presses, Types, and all the materials necessary for getting up a Printing Office, consisting of—

2 Columbian Presses.
1 Wooden Printing Press.
1 Hand Bookbinder's Press.
2 Iron Inkslabs.
1 Wooden Inkslab.
53 Pairs Cases.
1 Case Brass Rules, of sizes.
16 Wooden Stools for Compositors.
6 Setts of Sizes.
1 Rack of Cases.
2 do. for Gallies.
2 Office Tables.
2 Office Chairs.
37 Brass Column Rules.
12 Ships.
55 Gallies of sizes.
140 Glazed Boards.
6 Wooden Frames for Cases.
5 Wooden Benches.
6 Letter Boards.
17 Iron Chases.
1 Iron Lead Cutter.
2 American Inkstands.
About 300 lbs. Brevier.
" 900 " Surgevois.
" 400 " Small Pica.
" 300 " Long Primer.
" 200 " Minion.
" 10 " Pica Antique.
" 150 " Nonpariel.
" 40 " Pica Black.
" 50 " Great Primer.
" 50 " Long Primer German Text.
" 30 " Script.
" 10 " Flowers and Borders.
" 100 " Leads, thick and thin, of sizes.
" 100 " Extra Quadrats of sorts.
" 30 " Pica Old English.
" 40 " Double Pica, Old English.
" 250 " Thereabout, Quotations, Furniture and Justifiers, &c. &c. &c.

The above are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd May 1863, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, at 11 o'clock P.M., a house situate at the Churney Lane or Dhookurwaddy, Girgaum Road, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 23, and bounded as follows, on the North by the house of Jose Pereira, on the South by the Oart of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, the East by one of the houses of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, and on the West by a portion of the Public Passage of the Churney Lane.

For further particulars apply to the Surviving Executor Mr. Francis A. Lopes, Kalbadevie.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st April 1863.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

An Invoice of Electro-plated Ware, comprising Cruet Frames, Tea Services, Pint Mugs, Mustard Pots, Chamber Candlesticks, Butter Pots, Trays, Marmalade Pots, &c. &c.

40 Sets Axles, 1¼ and 1¾ inches.
6 Dozen Hammer Wrenches.

SALE OF THE BRIG "PAULINE."

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the good Brig *Pauline*, with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c., as she lies in the harbour of Bombay.

This Vessel as per register was built of Teak in Cochin in 1855-56, is copper-fastened, and was re-coppered in 1861. She has just returned from a voyage to Singapore, thence to Calcutta, thence to Japan and back, and is in a suitable condition for sea.

N. B.—A list of the Stores may be seen on application.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER COLABA.

By order of the owner.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, all that piece of Fazendaree Ground, belonging to JANARDHUN BALAJEE SETT, with the Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Lower